

Assessment Methods: Overview of Approach

Literature Identification (hazard specific)

Reference retrieval

Reference lists
Inclusion criteria (based on PECO)

Reference screening by hazard domain

- Included references grouped by lines of evidence (human, animal, mechanistic)
- Literature search diagrams by hazard domain

Evaluation of study methods (outcome- specific)

Outcome-specific evaluation criteria for health effects studies in humans and animals; informed by ADME research

Study evaluation tables

- Study confidence by outcome

High

Medium

Low

Uninformative

Syntheses of results

Interpretation of results from health effect studies in humans and animals (consistency, magnitude of effect, dose-response, etc.)

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Evaluation and interpretation of mechanistic evidence

Synthesis judgments

Health effects evidence separately judged for human and animal studies considering biological plausibility

Not met

Moderate

Slight

Indeterminate

Compelling evidence of no effect

Evidence integration judgments

Regarding whether inhaled formaldehyde can cause health effects in humans, using synthesis judgments and inferences (e.g., human relevance; coherence)

Evidence Demonstrates

Evidence indicates (likely)

Evidence Suggests

Evidence Inadequate

Dose-response

Study selection: evidence integration judgments; study confidence; other (e.g., susceptibility)

Yes, value derived (data-dependent)

Situational (not done)

No value